

OWIE PREACHES BEFORE CHARITIES CONFERENCE

ector of Richmond Church Delivers Annual Sermon at Session in Baltimore.

HEARD BY BIG CONGREGATION

Attempts to Express in Some Way Aspiration and Endeavor of Organization—Pass Resolutions Commending Course of President.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

BALTIMORE, MD., May 16.—The annual sermon before the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, now in session in this city, was preached to-day by Rev. W. Russell Bowie, D. D., rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Richmond. He was heard by an immense congregation. At the session to-night resolutions were adopted "heartily commending the able and dignified course of the President of the United States throughout the present international difficulties, a course that has scrupulously maintained neutrality toward the warring nations, that looks to the preservation of peace with the peoples of the world, and firmly upholds the dignity of the United States in the delicate situation of international affairs."

Dr. Bowie selected as his text, John 10: "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." He said in part:

"No one could stand here before this great gathering at this moment without a deep and reverent sense of the responsibility and of awesome privilege. Here is high and almost solitary significance in the purpose of our assembling now. We are to seek to phrase and bear a message that shall explain such measure as may be possible the spirit of the whole conference. We look at the program for the days just past and for the three days to come and find the rich complexity of subjects almost bewildering. There are more services than any one person could possibly go to; more subjects for discussion and more speakers than any single one could possibly hear. We divide and go our ways according to our particular dominant interest. At to-day we come together, and with the exception of the President's address, which it would be well if I could pattern after, the message which I look for and which I must try to give must be more comprehensive in spirit than perhaps any other utterance at the conference. It must try to express in some real way the aspiration and endeavor of us all. If there be one word which is big and large enough to suggest all the desire of this conference, one word that can phrase the motif of all its unnumbered spiritual music, that word is life. We are come here, it seems to me, because we ourselves want to live more largely. And if this conference succeeds, it will be the fact that we go away we shall go to help carry larger life to the communities in which we dwell and work."

ONE OF THE THINGS THAT REAL LIFE IS

"Let us think, then, of what life is and what it might be, as He helps us understand this. And we may best gain by realizing some of the things that the real life is not. Life, to begin with, is more than mere existence. There are times when this distinction has very obvious meaning. In the insane person exists; he can hardly be said to live in any worth-while sense of the word. The convict condemned to spend the rest of his days in a cell, to endure that hideous monotony of barred cells and narrow corridors, to sleep there, to wake there, to die there, exists; but he also may be said to the point where no stronger word may be used. So there are men and women in less extreme conditions who seem merely to exist, and not to live. People ground down by ignorance and hard toil on the one hand, and mothered by indolence and selfishness on the other. The trouble with such existence is that it has so few points of sensitive contact with the vital possibilities of the world. The overworked laborer, stumbling home at night with body and mind sodden with exhaustion, eats his supper and goes to sleep, and the next morning begins the monotonous round. Work and sleep are the only things he has much alive to. He is too tired or too dulled by monotony to have any response left in him to thoughts and purposes which may be stirring in the community around him. So far as intelligently helpful citizenship is concerned, he may count for no more than a man dead. And the same thing may be true of people who have no pressure upon them. The man who in his mean concern thinks only of himself, his comforts and his luxuries, and the woman wrapped in her easy self-plesing, may also be leading an existence that has in it no efficient nobleness to be counted in any higher sense of life. To great ranges of the world's meaning they are dull and dead—dull to duty, to selfless service, to the keen joy of high and eager effort in great concern."

"In the second place, life is more than pleasure. Certainly we know that when we look at Jesus. That life of his was full of shadow, and went into the blackness of deepest agony at the end. He never sought an easy existence, nor ever made happiness in itself a deliberate or primary end. And I am sure we must know something of the reason for this in our own best experiences. There are times when for the sake of gaining the real greatness of our living, we have got to aim at something higher and harder than the happiness of the moment. Happiness is very different. Happiness may be like a basket on a summer's day in scene and sheltered places, but the call of life may be to rise and gird ourselves and go out for costly service. The whole fabric of life in the needs and sorrows and grave limitations of our human brotherhood is not the kind of thing that makes for immediate happiness. It brings us into contact with such things as disunity and inner-burning. It forces us to become the harpers in much sadness."

OF HARD AMBITION

"In the third place, life is greater than material gain. 'A man's life,' as Jesus said, 'consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth.' In the industrial and social world of to-day the temptation is obvious and frequent to try to reverse the words of Jesus, and to find abundance of possessions as worth more than all the rest of life. Men follow the fierce temptation of some hard ambition. They organize their business to bring profit to themselves, regardless of its ability to justify the protection of profitable sin and vice. And sometimes private greed organizes itself into general policy. Legislation is shaped—or presented—in the interest of the special privilege which betrays the public good; and the sordid interests of a few outweigh the rights of a people."

"When a city glories in its great mills and factories and the dividends they earn and boasts of its hard accounts, and its balance in trade, and is blind to the broken lives on which these hinges are built—blind to the men and women imprisoned, body and mind, in exhausting toil, blind to the children taken from the school and from God's out-of-doors to grow shrunk and pallid in the somber mills, blind to the weary wretchedness of its tenements and the sordid alleys where its workers herd, then that city is dead to much that ought to constitute its life—dead to sympathy, to pity, and to that high sacrifice which might glorify its soul. When a community is content to enjoy the life of its trade it thinks the lure of it brings, tolerant of the sort of wide-open town through whose doors run roads to death, ready to make terms with shame, because of its money bribe—then that community, too, is dead where conscience and honor ought to be alive."

"If this is true of communities, it is true no less of nations. Certainly one of the deep roots—if not the deepest root—of the bitter fruitage of this hideous war is the fact that among the nations there has been so much of the false belief that a great people could set material things selfishly and thereby ruin life."

GREATER THAN ALL THINGS IT LIVES ON

"Life is much greater than all the things it lives on. It is greater than plenty, greater than comfort, greater than any ideal society which is content with its economic adjustment. We assume sometimes in these days of striving for social justice that if only we could make the conditions of existence fair for all people the goal of our endeavors would be reached. If we could abolish poverty, and control disease, and stop the springs of degeneracy, and reform all the prisons, and make all the social machinery what it ought to be, and if all men and women got the due reward of their labor and had enough for all their needs—would the fullness of human living not have come? No, it would be ready to begin. The foundation would have been laid for the walls and towers to rest on, but these need finer and more soaring elements out of which to rise. For a people's life must climb far above earth's level into the fair sunlight of the eternal wide. It must be lofty enough for wide vision and ample enough to shelter the striving of heroic souls."

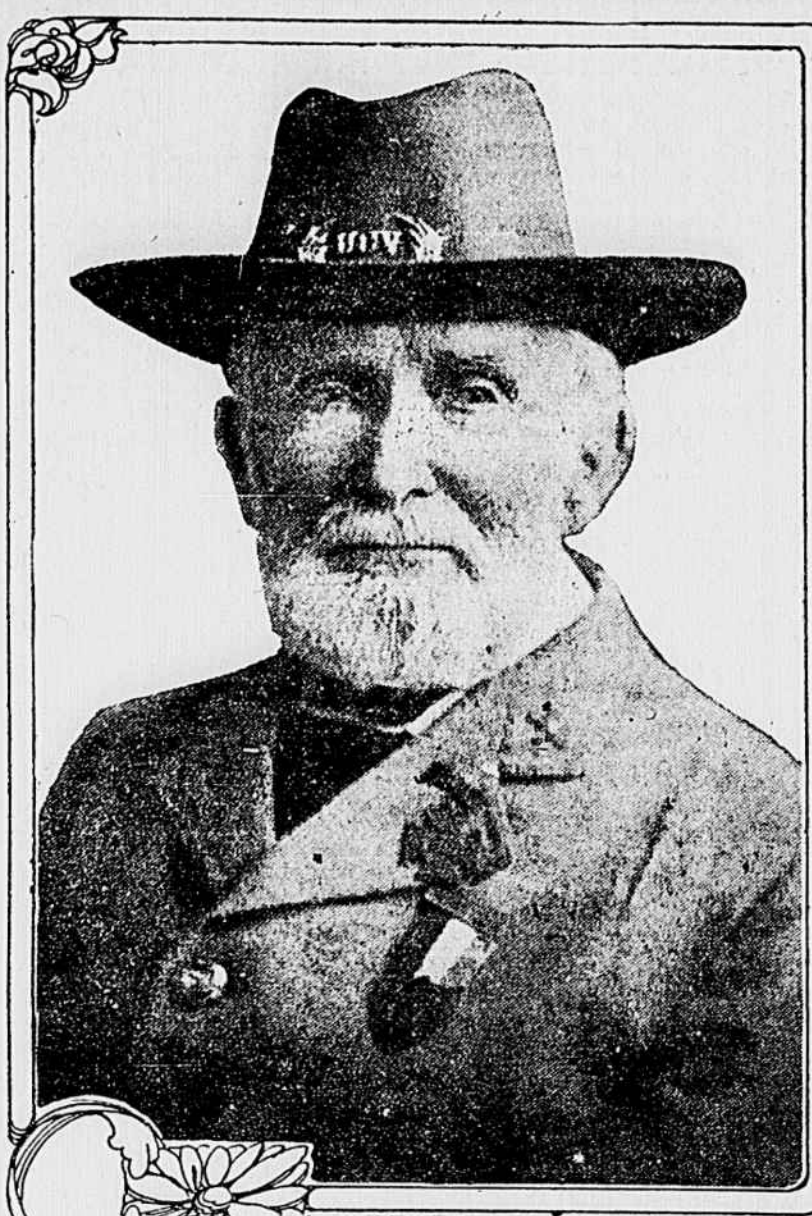
"Where shall we find it?"

"I know no other to whom we can go for answer so confidently as to Him whose words we have made our text to-day. He said: 'I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly.' And the life He offered is the thing we want—fullness of inspired energies set free. His life was not made up of pleasure, nor possessions, nor any material gain. It consisted in the divine power which burned in His soul for the accomplishment of a divine plan. In His vast sympathies, He was alive to all the needs of men; and in the upreach of His soul, He was alive to the will of the living God."

"The life He offered to those who looked to Him was a life like His own. It meant the possession of that purpose and that power which He first had made plain. He called His purpose the establishment of the kingdom of God; and the power behind Him was the power of that One whom He called His Father and Lord of heaven and earth."

"But the plea which I would make to-day is that we should continually make more clear and conscious our sympathy with that deepest thing of all which Jesus felt to be essential in human life and social order as these ought to be. He wanted men and women to live—and their brethren to shape conditions so as to help the hard-pressed ones to live—as become the children of God. He set upon every human soul a divine and immortal worth. He made the thought of God, and of every individual's personal relationship to God, the reason and the inspiration for all human helpfulness. 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God,' 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy neighbor as thyself,' and in the light and power of that, comes the second, 'to love thy neighbor as thyself.' When social service is approached thus, the whole meaning of it

Claimed to Have Designed Flag



Major Orren R. Smith

A special committee will report to the coming Confederate Reunion on the claims of his daughter, that her father designed the Stars and Bars of the Southern Confederacy.

profit to themselves, regardless of its ability to justify the protection of profitable sin and vice. And sometimes private greed organizes itself into general policy. Legislation is shaped—or presented—in the interest of the special privilege which betrays the public good; and the sordid interests of a few outweigh the rights of a people."

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is exalted. It becomes not the mere improvement of things. It is the deliverance of life. It becomes a warfare against all social injustice and wrong, against all greed and exploitation, against all materialistic selfishness, against national and international iniquity, on the high and inflaming ground that through this struggle we must set men and women free to live those full lives of spiritual privilege which God intended for them and which we understand only as we keep close to the thoughts of God."

WILL DETERMINE WHO DESIGNED SOUTHERN FLAG

Special Committee Which Has Considered Rival Claims Will Make Its Report to Reunion.

One of the most interesting features of the coming Confederate Reunion will be the decision of a committee appointed for that purpose as to whom should fall the honor of being the first to design the Confederate flag. There are two chief claimants of the honor—Major Orren Randolph Smith, deceased, who lived in Louisville, N. C., and Nicholas Marshall, an artist of Alabama. Major Smith's claim is being put forward by his daughter, who has actively engaged herself in her father's behalf since the question was first agitated.

General Bennett H. Young, commander-in-chief of the Confederate Veterans' Association, has appointed the following to act for the association: General C. Irvine Walker, of Summerville, S. C., chairman; Major-General John P. Hickman, of Nashville, Tenn., and Major-General Thomas Green, Sr., of Pine Bluff, Ark. This committee has conferred with like committees appointed from the Daughters of the Confederacy, Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Confederate Southern Memorial Association.

DEATHS IN VIRGINIA

Thomas R. Smith. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] PETERSBURG, VA., May 16.—Thos. R. Smith, a highly respected citizen of Petersburg, died last evening at his home in that village, after a protracted illness. He was a prosperous farmer, was sixty-five years old, and is survived by his wife and two children, Eugene B. Smith and Mrs. Callie D. Barron. A sister also survives, Mrs. M. T. Ennis, of this city, and a niece, Mrs. Robert G. Bass, also of this city.

Week's Casualty List Issued.

LONDON, May 16.—The week's casualty lists issued to-day show ninety-two British officers killed, 204 wounded and sixty-two missing. Among the officers killed were Brigadier-General Arthur Willoughby G. Lowry Cole, and Captain The Hon. Eric Edw Ppton, heir of Viscount Templeton.

TO-DAY AND TO-NIGHT IN RICHMOND

Council Committee on Streets, town of proposed East End Street Railway line, 5 o'clock.

Council Committee on Streets, franchise hearing, City Hall, 8 o'clock.

Woman's Club, informal reception, 5 o'clock.

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R. E. Lee Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Lee Camp Hall, 8:15 o'clock.

Lyric-Popular vaudeville and pictures; matinee, 3; night, 7:30 and 9.

Colonial—Motion pictures; continuous performance, 12 noon to 11.

Strand—Paramount pictures; continuous performance, 12 noon to 11.

Little—Motion pictures; continuous performance, 11 morning to 11 night.

Rex—Motion pictures; continuous performance, 10:30 morning to 11 night.

New—Motion pictures; continuous performance, 12 noon to 11.

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Virginia Fair Monday, cooler in west and south; Tuesday, fair, continued cold.

North Carolina—Fair, cooler Monday; Tuesday, fair.

South Carolina—Fair Monday, cooler in north; Tuesday fair.

Local Temperature Yesterday.

12 noon temperature.....	85
3 P. M. temperature.....	88
Maximum temperature to 8 P. M.....	89
Minimum temperature to 8 P. M.....	58
Mean temperature.....	74
Normal temperature.....	67
Excess in temperature yesterday.....	7
Deficiency in temperature since March 1.....	88
Accumulated excess in temperature since January 1.....	61

Local Rainfall.

Rainfall last twelve hours.....None

Rainfall last twenty-four hours......01

Deficiency in rainfall since March 1.....4.43

Accumulated excess in rainfall since January 1.....1.22

Local Observation at 8 P. M. Yesterday.

Temperature, 65; humidity, 77; wind, direction, northeast; wind, velocity, 12; weather, clear.

General Weather Conditions.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Western disturbance has reached the Lower Lake region, and there is also a secondary disturbance on the Virginia Coast. During the last twenty-four hours the rain area from this disturbance covered practically the entire northern section east of the Mississippi River, and snow is falling to-night on the northeastern shore of Lake Superior. To the westward and northwestward of the Lower Lake disturbance pressure has risen decidedly with a strong high area over the Northwest. The rising pressure has been accompanied by a decided fall in temperature to much below normal conditions over the central portion of the country, and from the Lake region eastward. In the South temperature remains high. There will be showers Monday from the Lower Lake region eastward, followed by fair weather Tuesday. In the Plains States, the Central Valleys and the South the weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday. It will be cooler Monday in the South Atlantic States.

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.

Place.	Ther.	H. T.	L. T.	Weather.
Asheville.....	74	84	60	Clear
Atlanta.....	82	92	70	Clear
Atlantic City.....	82	92	58	Cloudy
Boston.....	48	52	30	Snow
Buffalo.....	42	50	30	Cloudy
Calgary.....	42	44	30	P. cloudy
Charleston.....	80	90	72	Clear
Chicago.....	50	68	38	Rain
Denver.....	60	62	32	P. cloudy
Duluth.....	36	38	20	P. cloudy
Galveston.....	74	80	74	Clear
Hatteras.....	72	78	62	Clear
Havre.....	56	50	30	P. cloudy
Jacksonville.....	78	84	74	Cloudy
Kansas City.....	58	65	30	P. cloudy
Louisville.....	72	82	62	Rain
Montgomery.....	84	90	72	Clear
New Orleans.....	84	90	68	Clear
New York.....	48	56	30	Cloudy
Norfolk.....	80	88	56	P. cloudy
Oklahoma.....	68	78	48	Cloudy
Pittsburgh.....	68	72	42	P. cloudy
Raleigh.....	84	92	64	Clear
St. Louis.....	64	80	40	Clear
San Francisco.....	58	68	38	Rain
Savannah.....	88	96	74	Clear
Spokane.....	68	78	48	Cloudy
Tampa.....	82	92	70	Clear
Winnipeg.....	56	60	30	Cloudy
Wytheville.....	68	72	56	Clear

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

May 17, 1915.

Sun rises.....5:01 Morning.....6:49

Sun sets.....7:13 Evening.....7:34

DEATHS

RAHILY.—Died, at the home of her brother-in-law, Henry L. Rhodes, 2908 East Levy Street, at 10:35 P. M., Miss KATIE V. RAHILY, sister of Mrs. Dan Kelleher, aged thirty-eight years. Funeral TUESDAY. Funeral notice later.

CRUISER TO AID AMERICANS IF ATTACKED BY INDIANS

The Colorado, Carrying Force of Marines and Machine Gun, Sails for Mexican Waters.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., May 16.—The cruiser Colorado, flagship of the Pacific Fleet, carrying an expeditionary force of marines and a machine gun for their use, sailed for Mexican waters to-day to aid, if necessary, American colonists in Sonora who have been fighting Yaqui Indians.

INDIANS LEAVE, BUT SAY THEY WILL RETURN

ON BOARD U. S. COLORADO OFF LOWER CALIFORNIA (by radio to San Diego, Cal.), May 16.—Radio advices received to-day by the Colorado en route to Mexico stated that fighting between Yaqui Indians and American colonists near Esperanza, Sonora, had ceased, all Indians having left the Yaqui Valley. They left word, however, that they intended to return.

This information came from Superintendent Smith, of the Richardson Construction Company, a large holding corporation in the Yaqui Valley. Smith said he had conferred with Captain Magruder, of the cruiser Raleigh, at Guaymas last night.

According to the message, the Americans at all times have had access to the railroad, but refused to leave.

To prepare for the threatened return of the Indians, the Americans had asked the commander of the Raleigh, the radiogram said, for the loan of 100 rifles and a machine gun, with ammunition. The gunboat Yorktown reported its arrival at Manzanillo.

KILLED BY TRAIN

Ralph E. Milburn's Body Found Beside Chesapeake and Ohio Tracks.

Ralph E. Milburn, forty-five years old, was run down and killed by a Chesapeake and Ohio Railway train near Seventeenth and Washington Streets early yesterday morning. The man's mangled body was found shortly after 5 o'clock by Gateman Chastian Fisher, and it is thought he was killed by a train which left Richmond about 3 o'clock. Detective Willy investigated the case but could locate no eye witnesses to the accident. Coroner Taylor announced last night that he would hold an inquest.

The funeral will be held from the residence of Milburn's brother, 2726 N. Street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. He is survived by two brothers, Frank J. and M. R. Milburn.

ENGINES IN COLLISION

Freight on Seaboard Runs Into Open Switch in South Richmond.

A freight train of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company ran into an open switch three-quarters of a mile from the James River bridge yesterday morning, and collided with a yard engine standing on the siding. Fortunately, the speed of the freight train was not fast, and no one on either engine was hurt. The engines were, however, badly damaged in the collision.

EVERY FORM OF ATTACK USED AGAINST BRITISH

(Continued from First Page.)

lery on hill No. 60 was laid bare by one of our shells and rendered useless to the enemy. Those attempting to repair it were caught by our machine-gun fire.

BRITISH AIRMAN HAS THRILLING EXPERIENCE

"One of our airmen had a thrilling experience. He was alone in a single-seated aeroplane in pursuit of a German machine. While trying to reload his machine gun, he lost control of the

steering gear, and the aeroplane turned upside down. The belt around his waist happened to be loose, and the jerk of the turn almost threw him out of the machine, but he saved himself by clutching the rear center strap, the belt slipping down around his legs. While he hung head downwards, making desperate efforts to disengage his legs, the aeroplane fell from a height of 8,000 feet to about 3,500, spinning round and round like a falling leaf.

"At last he managed to free his legs and reach the control lever with his feet. He then succeeded in righting the machine, which turned slowly over, completely looping the loop, whereupon he slid back to his seat. This constitutes a record, even in a service where hairbreadth escapes are of daily occurrence.

"There have been many duels in the air, which invariably resulted in our favor. Several German machines have been brought down by our aeroplanes and anti-aircraft guns. A few of our machines have been hit and forced to descend, but this has not been brought about by the enemy's airmen, but by gun and rifle fire from the ground."

Caught 51 Rats One Week

Twelve one day in one trap (re-sets itself). Catches daily; always clean; lasts for years; 22 inches high; made of galvanized iron; can't get out of order; weighs 9 pounds. When rats and mice pass across they die. Cheese is used, doing away with poisons. One sent prepaid on receipt of \$2. Mouse Trap, 10 inches high, \$1. Money back if not satisfied.

H. D. SWARTS

Inventor and Manufacturer Universal Rat and Mouse Traps, Box 560, Scranton, Pa.

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